(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1882.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1783.

SALEM, *January* 2.

LAST Tuesday the letter of marque ship Julius Cæsar, commanded by captain Harraden, arrived here in 43 days from Nantes. No late news-papers were brought in this ship; but we have the pleasure of receiving, verbally, some agreeable intelligence. Captain John Buffiaton, in the letter of marque ship le marquis de la Fayette, was arrived at Nantes in 28 days from this port, and carried in with him a ship from New-York, with 322 hogsheads of tobacco on board.

Captain Harraden, on his passage homeward, captured a ship from Gibraltar, of 400 tons burthen, which had been employed as a store ship in lord Howe's fleet.

NEW-LONDON, *January* 17.

On the night after the 8th instant, between midnight and four o'clock, Mr. Giles Sill and his wife awaked from sleep, found their house in flames, the fire having got to such a head that it was with the greatest difficulty and danger they saved their small children from being suffocated in the flames; one of his small children and two young men, and a girl, leaped from a chamber window about two minutes before the roof fell in; but a brother of Mr. Sill not finding the window was consumed nearly to ashes, and an apprentice lad perished in the same way, his head and limbs were consumed, his body found in the coals, his back and vitals remaining whole; a girl who lodged in the lower room was also found about half consumed. Had the family tarried but two minutes longer in the house, ten other persons must have perished in the flames; but they escaped with nothing but their shirts on, to screen them from a most severe cold snow storm and travelled a quarter of a mile to a hospitable neighbour, who gave them all the relief in his power. The unhappy sufferers are persons of the greatest integrity and honesty; and by their more than common industry and prudence, had obtained a considerable interest; Mr. Sill being a mechanic, his interest was chiefly in his house and shop, both which, with their contents were consumed. Providence hereby speaks loudly to all, and shews us the uncertainty of life as well as the uncertain nature of worldly interest.

NEW-YORK, *January* 22.

Yesterday the following account was brought to town, that on the 7th instant, his majesty's ships Amphion, of 32 guns, captain Bazely, and the Cyclops, of 28 guns, captain Christian, fell in with a fleet of French and American ships and other vessels, took five sail, and a French corvette, or sloop of war; the prizes are come through the Sound, and were on Monday night at White Stone. These active sons of thundering Jove, on the 27th of December, destroyed a cutter, and on the 29th, annihilated a large ship near Cape Charles. We are also informed, that the Sibyl French frigate, commanded by captain Kargoria, was seen in action with a British frigate, and during the engagement, a large ship of war, supposed of two decks, hove in sight, and rapidly stood for the contending champions, by way of decisive eclaircissement. There are from 250 to 270 French seamen, made prisoners by the above frigates in this their fortunate cruise. It is supposed the count Rochambeau, late commander in chief of the French troops in America, embarked for Europe on board the Sibyl; and it is conjectured that the above mentioned ship bearing up for the engaged frigates, was the Endymion, of 44 guns, captain Smith, commander, who was bound for the West-Indies, after touching at St. Augustine.

Yesterday arrived a sloop from the Cape, laden with coffee and melasses, prize to the Cerberus frigate, Sir Jacob Wheate, bart. commander. It is said this vessel sailed with a fleet for the rebel ports of this continent.

It is said a letter is received from Silas Dean, Esq; at Ghent, dated 10th of November, which intimates the approach of peace; the principal terms of which respecting Great Britain are, that Canada be restored to France; Gibraltar exchanged for the Spanish island Porto Rico, and America return to her allegiance on the old constitution of 1763.

A person arrived in town a day or two ago asserts, that he read a paragraph in a late Antigua gazette, asserting that a British had fallen in with a French fleet, taken of the latter one 74 gun ship, and a packet; and the former was seen in chase of the main body of the French squadron.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 28.

Since our last, advices have been received from Baltimore, which mention, that a vessel is arrived there, after a passage of 11 days from St. Thomas's. A gentleman in that island writes his friend in Baltimore, that London papers of a very late date had been received there, from one of which he copied a letter, dated November 29, from Mr. secretary Townshend to the directors of the bank of England, informing them that the parliament was further prorogued till the 4th of December; that he was directed to inform them, the negociations were still going on at Paris, but not in such a state that any thing decisive could be said on the matter; but that at the meeting of parliament his majesty would lay before that body the proceedings of the negociators, and finally decide as to peace or war.

This information was given to prevent any loss the public credit might sustain.

We shall, propably, be soon enabled to give our readers a copy of this letter.

On Wednesday last a small schooner arrived at Baltimore, from Cape François; the captain of which informs, that Sir Samuel Hood, with 13 sail of the line, was cruising off that harbour, and that count d'Estaing was momently expected in the West-Indies, with a very formidable squadron from Old France.

The following is a particular account of the taking of the English settlements at Hudson's Bay, by the chevalier de la Perouse, in August last, as communicated in a letter from that officer to the marquis de Castries, secretary of state, and published in the Paris gazette.

Hudson's Straits, September 6, 1782.

YOU have been informed of my sailing from Cape François on the 31st of May last, with his majesty's ship the Sceptre, of 74, and the frigates l'Astree, and l'Engageante, under the respective commands of the chevalier de Langle, and the sieur de la Jaille, lieutenant in the navy, for an expedition in Hudson's Bay. I had taken on board at St. Domingo the following land forces; 250 men, draughted from the regiments of Armagnac and Auxerrois, and 40 artillerists, together with two eight inch mortars, 300 shells, and four cannon. The above detachment was under the command of the sieur de Rostaing, major of Armagnac. The sieur le Certain, captain of artillery, in the service of the colonies, had the detail of the ordnance; the sieur Moneron, captain in the corps of engineers, was to direct the operation of the sieges, while the sieur de Mansuy, captain engineer of the colonies, was appointed to take the draughts and charts of the coasts and bays which we were to visit.

Nothing happened to me remarkable during my navigation till July 17th, when I discovered, about 12 at night, the island Resolution. I had not sailed 20 leagues up Hudson's Straits, when I found myself every instant surrounded with new obstacles of every kind. The ships under my command remained entangled for several days among the ice, so far indeed that our sailors could go on foot from ship to ship. The frigates suffered greatly, and were so damaged in their sterns as to alarm me about their safety: the Sceptre was in the most imminent danger of losing her rudder. Every thing was new to us in this navigation, and that very circumstance occasioned my neglecting to provide ice-anchors, which would have proved of the utmost utility: at last, on the 30th of July, I came in sight of Cape Walsingham, the most westerly part of the Straits. I had hitherto had no other rule to steer by than a few points determined geometrically, inserted in the practical navigator, and by the means of which M. de Mansuy and myself had sketched out a chart, which we altered as the hazy weather permitted us to descry land. I now thought all difficulties overcome, and was in the utmost impatience to reach Fort Prince of Wales. This was the place I had set down for my first attack. I had not an instant to lose, as the rigour of the season renders those seas impervious to all shipping about the beginning of September. But I had to undergo a further trial of patience. As I was sailing in perfect security in Hudson's Bay, I found myself, on the 3d of August, involved in a thick mist. I was soon surrounded with pieces of ice, a situation which compelled me to lie to. Two hours after the mist disappeared, and I perceived the three ships entangled in the ice, which extended out of sight: this gave birth to a well grounded apprehension, that I had missed the right time for my operations, and I was on the point of sending back my own ship, and one of the frigates, resolving to winter it there myself in the other, with part of the troops under the command of major de Rostaing, in hopes of being able, at the beginning of the next season, to destroy the English settlements: but on the 5th of August, the ice which surrounded my ship began to give way, and I resolved to cut a passage through it, by crouding sail, however dangerous the trial might prove to my little squadron. I was so lucky as to succeed; and on the 8th of August, at night, could perceive the English colours flying on Fort Prince of Wales. I approached, sounding all the way, within a league and a half, and dropped anchor with my division in 18 fathoms of water, muddy bottom. An officer was instantly dispatched by me, for the purpose of sounding, who assured me it was very practicable for our ships to draw very near the fort. I was further informed, that if the enemy should offer to oppose any resistance, the Sceptre would be sufficient to keep them under. Every thing was instantly prepared for landing, but the night growing very dark, and the tide being against us, it was two o'clock in the morning before the boats were under way. We landed without the least opposition, three quarters of a league distant from the fort, which is built with free-stone, and seemed calculated to make an obstinate resistance. Major de Rostaing advanced with his detachment within gun-shot, and then halted; but perceiving that the enemy made no show of resistance, he sent them a summons to surrender. Not the least difficulty was thrown in his way; the gates flew open, and the governor, with his garrison, surrendered at discretion. A prodigious quantity of merchandise of all kinds was found in the fort; the ordnance was in the best condition, and all the magazines were covered with lead.

As I had not a moment to lose for the purpose of putting an end to my operations in Hudson's Bay, I resolved to commit every thing to the flames, except a few beaver hides, and other furs, which were put on board the Astree. I gave up to the savages whatever they thought proper to carry away, especially powder and shot, those people living entirely on the produce of the chase.

On the 11th, I sailed on my way to Fort York, the chief place of the English settlements in the bay, but here I met with difficulties far greater than those I had encountered since my arrival in these seas. I was well aware that the coast was infested with rocks and shoals: I had no chart, and our prisoners obstinately refused to give me the least information; at last, after taking an infinite deal of precaution, and having escaped the dangers that surrounded us on all sides, sailing by seven or eight fathoms on a rocky bottom, I reached the entrance of Nelson's river, where I came to anchor, on the 10th of August, within five leagues of the shore: as good luck would have it, I had strengthened my squadron with the addition of three boats, taken at the Prince of Wales fort. They proved of the utmost service: I had entrusted them to the command of M. du Bordieu, a Swede, and an ensign in the navy; Doris, lieutenant of a frigate; and Carbonneau, a midshipman. It would have been impossible for any body to be of greater service than the three above named officers, sounding a-head, and endeavouring to discover Haye's river, on which Fort York stands, and whose near approach I knew to be impracticable for every ship of burden.

On the 18th of August, Messieurs du Bordieu and Carbonneau, each in his boat, and the sieur le Fevre, in that belonging to the Sceptre, took an exact survey of the said river. I waited for them at our moorings, eight leagues at sea, out of sight of the land. They had minutely set down the soundings, and being returned on board, served as guides and pilots. On the 20th of August, my division dropped anchor on a good sandy bottom. The next day in the morning, I prepared to land: I thought it adviseable, having nothing to fear from the enemy on the sea side, to bring up the van. Our great distance from shore might have suggested to the enemy the means and resolution of opposing us, which could not so well be the case at Fort Prince of Wales, by reason of the easy access my ship had to the latter settlement. I ordered the chevalier de Langle to follow me, and gave to the sieur de la Jaille the command of the division, assuring him, that the landing once effected, I should return on board the Sceptre, and leave the chevalier de Langle to command the boats, which, with their crews, were to remain on shore till the surrender of the fort.

Haye's island, on which stands Fort York, is at the mouth of a large river, which it divides into two branches; the one called Haye's, and the other Nelson's river. I knew that all the enemy's means of defence was along Haye's river; there was, moreover, a ship belonging to the Hudson's Bay company, mounting 26 nine pounders, and anchored in the mouth of the river, which is full of sand banks

The currents are very violent, and the ebb and tide succeed each other with great rapidity: our boats might have run and remained on ground within gun-shot of the fort, and it highly concerned us not to give the enemy so favourable an opportunity, I therefore steered my course for Nelson's river, knowing full well that our land forces would have above 26 miles to march; but by this means we effectually rendered useless the batteries erected along Haye's river. On the evening of the 21st we arrived with our flotilla of boats at the entrance of Nelson's river. My boats, including those taken at Fort Wales, were 12 in number, with 250 men; my mortars, cannon, and eight days provision. Matters were so disposed that we wanted nothing from the ships with which it was not easy to settle a communication, as they were obliged to stand off at a great distance. Ordered the boats to drop anchor in three fathoms sounding, at the mouth of the river, and accompanied by the chevalier de Langle, Messieurs Rostaing and Moneron, I went before, sounding all the way up the river, on which I supposed the enemy might have made some preparations to oppose our landing. At five o'clock, P. M. we were got near enough to the fort, and the company's ship, for the enemy, with their spy-glasses to be able to distinguish the colour of our regimentals. A gun, loaded with shot, was fired from the ship, and answered by the fort. This, I supposed to be a signal for the troops to file off towards Nelson's river. What I had most to apprehend was from the savages, whom the English might have induced to take up arms against us, by supplying them with gunpowder and brandy.

As I proceeded in my soundings for the space of three miles, I found that Nelson's river could not be entered: the smallest boats could not approach in nearer than 100 fathoms distance, the remaining space being soft and muddy: we therefore determined to remain at anchor all night, and wait till the next morning; but the tide ebbing much lower than I had at first imagined, my boats anchored in two fathoms and an half, and were left aground by three o'clock in the morning. The chevalier de Langle proposed to major Rostaing, to walk over the mud, and thus get on shore. This was agreed to; all our men with their firelocks shouldered, waded for a quarter of a mile through the mud knee deep, and we at last reached a meadow, or rather marsh, distant half a league from the woods. The troops then formed themselves into battle array, and marched about three miles in their way to the woods, where we were in hopes to find a dry path that would lead us to the fort. A prisoner to whom we had been very liberal, had offered to be our guide; he pointed

out to us a road, which, upon being reconnoitered by major Roſtaing, was judged impracticable; yet we have ſince been informed, that it was the beſt in the iſland. We ſpent the whole day in a fruitleſs ſearch for roads that were not to be met with. I reſolved at laſt to cut out one through the woods and bogs, which I attempted to effect by means of the compaſs: Meſſieurs Moneron and de Manſuy took upon them that very fatiguing taſk. We pitched our tents by the ſkirts of the wood, and at night notice was given that there was a morats to go over up to the knees in mud.

During the night the wind blew ſo hard a gale, that I was in the greateſt anxiety about my ſhips, which were at anchor cloſe to the coaſt, in a place where the ſea is uncommonly boiſterous, and where the bottom, though muddy on the ſurface, is full of little rocks, ſo ſharp as to cut the cables aſunder. I directly reſolved to endeavour all I could to join my diviſion. The landing being effected, I thought myſelf no longer juſtified in continuing on ſhore, eſpecially when the ſhips were in the greateſt danger. I ordered the chevalier de Langle to take the command of the boats, and haſtened to the ſea ſhore; but the ſtorm continuing ſtill to rage, I could not get on board. I improved, next day, the opportunity of a ſhort interval, and reached the ſhips one hour before another gale ſprang up. The ſieur Carbanneau, who had ſet out with me, had his boat wrecked, but was ſo lucky as to eſcape with his crew. They returned on board three days after, having, during that time, ſubſiſted on roots and wild fruits. The Engageante loſt two anchors in the ſecond quall, as did alſo the Aſtree. If the ſtorm had laſted a few hours longer, the latter muſt have been loſt, with its crew, conſiſting of 300 men.

The wind having abated on the 26th, I was informed that our land forces had arrived before the fort on the morning of the 24th, and that, on the firſt ſummons ſent in by major Roſtaing, the gates were opened, not however before a capitulation had been aſked, and granted. I ſent word to the major to deſtroy every thing by fire, and inſtantly re-embark: this he did with all poſſible diſpatch.

However, once more I ſaw my plan overturned by a freſh hurricane, in which the Engageante was again in the utmoſt danger; her third anchor broke; as did alſo the bar of the rudder, beſides her pinnance being loſt: at laſt the fine weather returned, and I had the ſatisfaction, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, to ſee Fort York on fire, and major Roſtaing, with all his men, making towards us in a large veſſel belonging to the Hudſon's Bay company, and taken by me in the river. At night he came to anchor, about a league diſtant from the Sceptre, on board of which I received him next morning. I weighed anchor without loſs of time, having on board the three governors of the forts Prince of Wales, York, and Severn: the latter is a ſmall ſettlement within York diſtrict. I did not think it worth while to deſtroy it, being of no kind of importance, but eſpecially becauſe my ſhips having loſt both their boats and anchors, and about 300 of our people being ill, we could do nothing better than leave thoſe ſeas, which from the 25th of Auguſt are more tempeſtuous than the Engliſh channel in January.

I compute the loſs ſuſtained by the Hudſon's Bay company, upon an average, at between ten and twelve millions of livres. I took care, when Fort York was ordered to be burnt, to ſpare a conſiderable magazine, ſituate beyond the reach of the flames, where I caused to be depoſited proviſions, gunpowder, lead, firelocks, and a certain quantity of European goods, the propereſt for exchange among the ſavages, that ſeveral Engliſh inhabitants, who I know have fled to different parts, may, on their return, find in that magazine, the means of procuring ſubſiſtance, till the court of London ſhall be informed of their ſituation. I am well aſſured, this part of my conduct will meet with his majeſty's approbation; and that by making ſuch proviſion for thoſe unfortunates, I have only anticipated the king's benevolent intentions.

The relief of Gibraltar by lord Howe, was owing more to the weather than to his ſuperior ſkill in naval manœuvres; an ſuch was his precipitancy to avoid an action with the combined fleet, that after having thrown in his tranſports and ſtore-ſhips, he left behind him a Spaniſh 74 gun ſhip which had run aſhore at Point Europa, and was got off by the garriſon. The action which did enſue, after being overhawled by the combined fleet, was merely defenſive on his part, and what the ſons of Neptune ſtile "a running fight." He however ſuſtained ſome damage in his ſpars and rigging, and the loſs of about three or four hundred men killed and wounded.

A letter from New-Jerſey ſays, an embarkation of two thouſand troops, for Jamaica, is taking place at New-York.

ANNAPOLIS, *February 6.*

On Tueſday night laſt, about 10 o'clock, the work-ſhop of Mr. John Shaw, cabinet maker, of this city, by ſome unknown cauſe took fire, and burnt to the ground; the flames, in deſpight of all oppoſition, communicated to the ſtable of Mr. Middleton, which was alſo deſtroyed; providentially, no other conſiderable damage was done, although ſeveral adjacent dwelling houſes were at times on fire, and threatened the total deſtruction of that part of the city, but by the exertions of th inhabitants, they were ſoon extinguiſhed. Mr. Shaw, by this unhappy accident, is a very capital ſufferer, having loſt all his tools, and every other thing in his ſhop.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the ſtate of Maryland, publiſhed in purſuance of the 6th article of inſtructions from the office of finance, dated the 22th day of February laſt.

For the month of January, 1783, received 1452 dollars and 8 goths.

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver of continental taxes for Maryland.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Walker, jun. late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or open account, for dealings at his ſtore in Upper Marlborough, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make payment immediately, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in to Mr. Iſaac Walker, who is fully authoriſed to ſettle the ſame for

HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER, executrix.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Charles Ridgely, ſon of John, on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay horſe, about 14 hand. high, 10 or 12 years old, has a blaze face, his hind feet white nearly to his hams, a ſtanding mane with white hairs in it, ſhort tail, paces, trots, and canters, branded on the off ſhoulder R, and ſhod before. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Charles Ridgely, ſon of John, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay horſe, about 15 hands high, 12 or 14 years old, has a ſtar and ſnip, no perceivable brand, ſhod before, and trots naturally. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Electius Thompſon, in Anne-Arundel county, an iron gray gelding, near 14 hands high about 6 or 7 years old, neither dock'd nor branded, ſtanding mane, and ſhod all fours. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w 3

To be RENTED for one year, or a term of years not exceeding ſeven,

A COMPLETE double geered merchant mill and a diſtillery ſituated on the head of a navigable creek of three miles extent, and iſſuing into Patuxent river, about a mile from the mouth of it, near Rouſby hall. The mill is acknowledged to be as compact and good a piece of work as any in the ſtate, and remarkable for her produce of ſuperfine flour. The lower ſtory of the houſe is of ſtone, and contains the whole works, which are moved with great velocity by one wheel of ſixteen feet diameter; ſhe carries two pair of ſtones, one French bur, the other Cologn ſtones; her bolting works are complete, and diſtinct for ſuperfine, common flour, and ſhip ſtuff, and ſhe has a wire barrel ſcreen and fan fixed for cleaning the grain as it runs to the hopper; there is a chimney and fire place in the mill; and at about thirty yards diſtance, on a hill, is a commodious dwelling houſe for a ſmall family. The diſtillery ſtands upon a level with the mill, at about twenty feet diſtance, and is conveniently ſupplied with water conveyed in troughs or gutters from the penſtock of the mill, leading over the whole works; there are four copper ſtills, one of 125, and three of 60 gallons each, and a copper boiler of about 60 gallons, with maſhing tubs, &c. and a good malt-kiln in the houſe. Adjoining is a peach orchard well fenced in, containing 8000 bearing trees about five years old, and marſhes to produce hay for 20 or 30 cattle. The tenant, if he pleaſes, may have land contiguous (ſome already cleared) to make a ſmall farm. It is an excellent place for hogs, and there is a good breeding ſtock, with a cart, four working oxen, ſome other cattle, and three ſlaves, two men and one woman, who are now working at the diſtillery, all or any of which the tenant may have or not at his option. The man who at preſent manages the mill is a valuable carpenter, and the owner would incline to remove him. Some of the running geer, &c. of the mill, are now a little out of repair, but will be delivered to the tenant in complete and perfect good order. The ſituation of theſe works, ſo near the mouth of Patuxent river, one of the beſt harbours on the bay, and to which ſo many veſſels reſort and are daily paſſing, enſures a good market for live ſtock and all other kinds of proviſion. A leaſe will be given and ſecurity required for the punctual payment of the rent, and return of the works, &c. at the expiration of the term. Apply to Col. WILLIAM FITZHUGH, near Lower Marlborough, in Calvert county.

P. S. Plater and Fitzhugh having declined the fulling buſineſs, will rent the fulling-mill, dwelling houſe, fuller's ſhop, and all the utenſils thereunto belonging, with or without two ſlaves, a man and his wife, the man a compleate fuller and dreſſer of cloth, and the woman can ſhear, comb, and preſs, is a cleanly ſervant, and can waſh, cook, &c. The fulling-mill is about one hundred yards diſtant from the griſt-mill and diſtillery, and will be rented ſeparately or jointly with them. If the fulling-mill is not rented before the firſt day of April next, her materials will be ſold, viz. five pair of fuller's ſhears, a preſs, ſcrew and plates, cards, fulling paper, ſhearing boards, dye-ſtuffs, &c. &c. with a dying copper of about 60 gallons.

Apply as above.

Prince-George's county, January 21, 1783.

WHEREAS my wife Bridget Hanlan hath left me, and has endeavoured to run me in debt; I do hereby forwarn any perſon or perſons from having dealings with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts ſhe may contract after the date hereof.

w 3 JAMES HANLAN.

On Monday the tenth day of February next, will be ſold at public ſale, at Queen-Anne, in Prince-George's county,

THE noted high bred running horſe CHATHAM, the property of the late John Leſtrange Brogden.

HUMPHRY BELT, THOMAS WATKINS, } executors, WILLIAM BROGDEN, legatee.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

THERE is at the plantation of Rezin Hammond, at the Head of Severn, a large ſtrayed pied bull, moſtly white, his ſides and neck ſpotted with red or brindle ſpots, has a bit out of one of his ears. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Rachel Hammond, at the Head of Severn, a ſtrayed red and white ſteer, appears to have both ears cropt. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, Jan. 23, 1783.

Purſuant to an act of aſſembly paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the firſt day of April next,

SEVERAL thouſand acres of land, late the property of the Principio company. The lands will be ſurveyed and laid off in convenient farms and ſeats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flouriſhing town, from which they are diſtant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more perſons will attend on the premiſes, where the Kingſbury furnace ſtands, for three days before the day of ſale, to ſhew the different lots to any perſon who may incline to view the ſame. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and ſecurity will be required on the day of ſale.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

To be SOLD, at Newington Rope-walk, near Annapolis, on Tueſday the 18th of February,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of plantation men and women, two houſe wenches, a woman cook, and a number of ſmall boys and girls; to be ſold for ready money, or ſhort credit upon bond with good ſecurity, by

MARY M'CULLOCH, CHARLES STEUART, JAMES M'CULLOCH.

N. B. Likewiſe ſome houſhold furniture, and a chariot almoſt new.

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reaſonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling houſe, and many other convenient and neceſſary out houſes, in good order, near the dwelling, which ſtands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well ſuit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of buſineſs, and is ſituated within half a mile of two merchant mills. The ſoil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, ſon of Joſeph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is ſituated very conveniently near the water.

January 20, 1783.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on the 24th of December 1782, a likely dark mulatto negro man named PLATO, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, he is a good carpenter, cooper, and ſawyer by trade, he is a little near kneed; had on when he went away, a crocus ſhirt, white country cloth jacket and breeches, coarſe yarn ſtockings, a coarſe pair of ſhoes, with four ſoles to each, and a ſtraw hat, he carried with him ſeveral other cloaths, it is ſuppoſed that he will try to paſs for a freeman. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, dead or alive, and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall be entitled to receive twenty Spaniſh dollars for their trouble.

6 w GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeits have appeared of the notes iſſued from this office, ſtruck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At ſight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant;" which notes are ſigned by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were ſome notes of the ſame kind for fifty and ſome for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be alſo counterfeited, though none have been yet diſcovered. The counterfeits are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehenſion that ſuch arts would be practiſed, I long ſince deſiſted from iſſuing them, and cancelled thoſe which were brought in for payment. There are now out only ſixteen thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can ariſe from putting a ſtop to the circulation of ſo trivial a ſum, the public are cautioned againſt receiving any notes ſtruck on copper plate, and ſigned with my name. All perſons holding thoſe which are genuine, are deſired to ſend them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jacob Luſby, deceaſed, are deſired immediately to ſettle and pay the ſame, and all perſons having juſt claims againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in properly authenticated that they may be adjuſted by

ELIZABETH LUSBY, adminiſtratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cæcil and Kent counties intend to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law for erecting a new county out of part of Kent and Cæcil counties, and calling the ſame Smallwood county. 10w

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(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1883.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1783.

MADRID, *October* 10.

THE ten officers whom general Elliot ſent back to the camp of St. Roch, on the 17th, declare, that they had received from that commander, every civility that can be imagined, that they were ſed with freſh proviſions, vegitables fruits, &c. and were even permitted to read the Spaniſh gazettes.

We are aſſured that the Spaniards themſelves, and particularly the inhabitants of Marbella and Eſtpona, two villages on the borders of the Mediterranean between Malaga and Gibraltar, ſupply the Engliſh with freſh proviſions. Enquiry has been made into this, and a dozen of theſe perfidious ſubjects have been hanged.

GENEVA, *October* 12. We are very apprehenſive here, that the negociator and chief of the emigrants of this city, who, we hear, has juſt left London to return to his country, and will be treated on his arrival as deſerves a diſloyal citizen, who ſeeks to depopulate his country. The marquis de Jaucourt, the count de Marmora, and general Lentulus, have publiſhed an ordinance, by which, to obviate the frequent diſputes between the burghers and ſoldiers, the guards are enjoined to take up the diſputants, and the next day, on mounting guard, a council ſits, condemns the aggreſſor, whether he be French or Savoyard, Swiſs or Genevan, to a puniſhment adequate to the offence. Before the ceremony, the patient aſks pardon of God, the magnificent republic, the three powers, and of the party whom he has offended.

LONDON, *November* 5.

Yeſterday captain John Clements preſented to the court of directors of the Eaſt-India company, the colours taken by the fleet under his command at the Dutch ſettlements on the Weſt coaſt of Sumatra. He was accompanied by the captains, Williams, Morgan, and Fraſer, who were upon the expedition with him. The chairman on receiving the colours, thanked him and them for their good and diſintereſted conduct, and for the ſervice they had rendered the company by deſtroying all the Dutch ſettlements on that coaſt; and added, that as a mark of the court's approbation, they would order 5000l. to be paid to the fleet, to be divided in the ſame manner their prize money was. The captains then retired, and afterwards dined with the court of directors at the London tavern.

The ſheriff of the county of Antrim has ſummoned a meeting of the freeholders, on the 9th of next month, to deliver their ſentiments reſpecting an Iriſh bill of rights, and the ſencible regiments.

An Engliſh baron, whoſe fortune was once among the moſt affluent of any in this country; immenſe ground rents in London; mineral property in a diſtant county; extenſive territory in different parts of England, &c. is *now ſo* reduced, by a courſe of long experiments on the turf, as to be allowanced to 500l. a year.

The ſhip ordered to be built in the great dock at Woolwich, is to be a firſt rate, to mount 110 guns, and will be called the Royal George. The laſt ſhip of that name was built there, and launched in 1755.

Nov. 7. An invention of a ſingular kind has engaged the attention, and excited the aſtoniſhment of all Paris. A. M. Blanchard has conſtructed a flying ſhip, with which he undertakes to fly from Paris to Breſt, and from Breſt to Paris, with the government diſpatches, in five hours, although the diſtance is upwards of 330 miles. Nothing has been heard of for ſeveral weeks paſt but M. Blanchard's flying frigate; it has made amends for the deſtruction of the floating batteries, and been a complete recompence for all the miſeries of the war. The print-ſhops have been full of vues laterales, vues mechaniques, and vues caricatures du vaiſſeau volant. In ſome of them M. Blanchard is ſhown at work in his machine, with his compagnon de voyage; and in another, dedicated aux incredulis de Paris, the veſſel has weighed anchor, and is under way in the mid heavens, to the wonder of 100,000 ſpectators. Kattern-ſelto hide your diminiſhed head. It is really a fact that ſuch a veſſel has been made; it is contrived with wings, which act like thoſe of a bird, by means of ſprings and levers, which the pilot in the body of the machine put in motion. The inventor made trial of his machine, a few days ago, in a garden at Paris; but when he had raiſed himſelf to the height of about forty feet, the ſprings being of wood, broke, and he fell to the ground, but happily got off with a ſlight contuſion in the head.

A diamond, weighing 779 carats, was brought from Iſpahan to Holland ſome years ago, and depoſited in the bank there, till a purchaſer could be found; and in the very year when ſhe concluded the late widely extended and expenſive war againſt the Turks, the empreſs of Ruſſia purchaſed this jewel for a ſum equal to 100,000l. ſterling, beſides which ſhe ſettled upon the perſon of whom ſhe bought the diamond, an annual ſtipend of 4000 roubles, being equal to about a thouſand a year in England. This was at once a proof of the magnificent ſpirit of the empreſs, and of her immenſe reſources of wealth.

Nov. 8. A variety of reports are in circulation, relative to a change in the miniſtry; whether true or falſe we know not, but a fortnight's time will give us certainty. In an evening paper of laſt night, the following articles appeared.

A change of miniſters is the general ſubject of the day, and totally engroſſes the attention of the public. A part of the new arangement, it is reported, and we at preſent give only as a report, is, that lord North is to be preſident of the council; Mr. Pitt to be ſecretary of ſtate, in the room of Mr. Townſhend, who retires; and Mr. Jenkinſon to be chancellor of the exchequer, with the liberty of appointing Mr. Robinſon his ſecretary. It is further ſaid, that the duke of Portland will ſucceed lord Shelburne who goes out; and that earl Fitzwilliam, nephew and heir of the late lord Rockingham, will be provided for in ſome diſtinguiſhed department. Mr. Fox, it is added, will certainly be included in the new arrangement as firſt lord of the admiralty, in the room of lord Keppel, who wiſhes to retire; and that colonel North will be appointed paymaſter, in the room of colonel Barre, who is obliged to retire on account of his total loſs of eye-ſight.

Other reports ſay, that Mr. Townſhend will ſucceed colonel Barre; that Mr. Pitt will be ſecretary of ſtate, in the room of Mr. Townſhend; and Mr. Jenkinſon chancellor of the exchequer, in the room of Mr. Pitt.

A large body of troops will be ſent to the Weſt-Indies, as ſoon as the encampments break up.

It is great wiſdom, remarks a correſpondent, in every well regulated ſtate, not to ſtrain points too far with reſpect to the people, for whether they have a right to oppoſe meaſures or not, they are ever ſure to attempt an oppoſition, when things in their opinion are carried too far, although the remedy in general proves ten times worſe than the grievance attempted to be redreſſed.

Princes ought to have great allowances made them for faults in government, ſince they ſee by other people's eyes, and hear by their ears: but miniſters of ſtate, their immediate confidants and inſtruments, have much to anſwer for to their country, if to gratify private paſſions, they miſguide their prince to do a public injury.

One hundred and ſeventeen Dutch veſſels have taken imperial paſſes from Oſtend ſince the beginning of June laſt.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, November 2.

"At a meeting of the manufacturers of Glaſgow, Paiſley, and Kilbarchan, convened this day by the lord provoſt in the town hall, it was unanimouſly reſolved to purſue every legal meaſure to procure an exemption from the heavy duties on many materials uſed in the linen and cotton manufactures, ſo injurious to the trade of Great-Britain; and without which, the linen and cotton manufactures of this country muſt be greatly injured.

"A plan for eſtabliſhing a chamber of commerce and manufactures in Glaſgow, comprehending the towns of Paiſley, Greenock, Port Glaſgow, and places adjacent, has been ſubmitted by the lord provoſt to the conſideration of the merchants, traders, and manufactors of Glaſgow, Paiſley, &c. and many reſpectable gentlemen of all ranks have already become members of this inſtitution, the object of which is to watch over the intereſt of trade and manufactures, to ſettle commercial diſputes among merchants by a plan of arbitration, and to eſtabliſh a fund for negociating public buſineſs."

It was an obſervation of a wiſe man, ſays a correſpondent, who after living to the age of ninety, declared, "that wealth was, of all the worldly bleſſings which he had taſted, the moſt imaginary; that avarice was the greateſt tyrant, and yet an object of compaſſion, and that the acquiſition of an overgrown fortune ſeldom brought the acquirer more than the care of preſerving, and the fear of loſing it."

Nov. 9. We moſt earneſtly recommend it to the conſideration of the opulent merchants and traders of this metropolis to imitate the example of the people of Dublin, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, and Belfaſt, in forming a fund for the importation of a quantity of foreign grain, to ſupply the deficiency of the preſent crop, and to prevent avaricious adventurers from taking the advantage of the preſent neceſſity of the poor, by ſelling the articles of corn, wheat, barley, malt, and oats, at exorbitant prices. By a ſubſcription of a ſtipulated ſum the adventure might be formed into regular ſhares; and if the conduct of the whole was inveſted in the hands of a reſpectable committee, the market might be ſupplied at a fair price and the ſubſcribers themſelves be fully reimburſed.

Extract of a letter from Belfaſt, October 31.

"The inhabitants of Belfaſt have ſet a worthy example to the kingdom in general, for obviating the threatened general diſtreſs from the ſcarcity of corn. "In order, as they humanely obſerve, to alleviate the ſame as far as human prudence and foreſight can effect, a voluntary ſubſcription is propoſed to be ſet on foot, to raiſe the ſum of 4000l. to be employed in purchaſing grain and meal at the beſt markets, and importing the ſame into their port, and ſelling it out in ſmall quantities to poor people of the town and pariſh of Belfaſt, at firſt coſt." Though this noble plan commenced only on Monday laſt, no leſs than 2400l. were inſtantly ſubſcribed, and not the leaſt doubt remaining but the whole ſubſcription would be filled in a few days."

It is ſaid ſome letters from Madrid adviſe, that the Spaniſh miniſtry have come to the reſolution of recalling the main body of the troops from the camp at St. Roch, where, however, a ſufficient force is to be left for protecting the fortifications and other works that have been raiſed; as though the deſign of reducing the garriſon of Gibraltar is for a time ſuſpended, it is by no means wholly abandoned.

The relief of Gibraltar may be conſidered as the moſt fortunate and glorious circumſtance of the preſent war. The combined fleets of France and Spain, have fled before us, and Great-Britain has again proved herſelf miſtreſs of the ocean!

To the honour of the firſt lord of the admiralty, we every day diſcover ſome inſtances of national benefit reſulting from his adminiſtration:

State of the line of battle ſhips the 30th of September, 1782, as ſtanding on the admiralty books.

In port, and fighting	17
Weſt-India iſlands	1
Jamaica and New-York	33
Newfoundland	1
Eaſt-Indies and going	16
Convoys and expeditions	11
Lord Howe	34
Hoſpital and priſon ſhips	5
Ordinary and repairing	20
Building	37
	175

A letter from Waterford ſays, that it is ſtrongly ſuſpected that ſome perſons there and other parts of Ireland are concerned in the French privateers which have ſo much infeſted that coaſt, and ſtrict ſearch is making after them, that they may be puniſhed.

The affair at Drogheda has ſown alarming ſeeds of diſſention between the ——— and the volunteers. Mr. Grattan's popularity is compared with the common fate of all overgrown champions of patriotiſm; while Mr. Flood is followed by the eyes of the multitude, as the reformed ſubſcriber to the political creed of Iriſh independence. Lady Temple's genius for polite literature, and elegance of taſte, in her diction, adorns the dignified ſtation ſhe now fills, in her native country, with a ſplendour and magnificence unequalled by her predeceſſors.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, November 5.

"Sunday, Nov. 3. In the hurricane laſt evening, three ſentinels were hurled from their poſts on the ramparts into the garriſon; one of which was unfortunately killed upon the ſpot, and lay two hours before he was diſcovered, by the corporal of the guard going his rounds; the other two were much bruiſed."

The Bedford party have trimmed ſo artfully within the laſt three days, that the premier knows not how far he may depend on this verſatile phalanx; they had not acceded to the miniſter's terms at their laſt interview with the chancellor and lord advocate, yeſterday at noon.

The following may be depended on as a fact: on Tueſday evening a gentleman called at an inn, at a ſmall town near Bath, to ſleep. Soon after his arrival he told the landlord he had a great charge of money with him, but that he had a brace of chargers alſo, and was not afraid of being robbed. After ſupper he left his piſtols on the table, and went out to viſit a friend. The landlord took advantage of this, drew the charge of the piſtols, and loaded them with bran. On Wedneſday morning the gentleman examined them, and ſuſpected that he ſhould be robbed. He recharged them properly, and ſet off on his journey; and, as he thought, was ſtopped about nine miles from the town by the landlord of the inn, with a crape over his face, who demanded his money; the gentleman inſtantly fired, and ſhot him dead on the ſpot; after which he returned to the inn, and told the landlady he wanted to ſpeak with her huſband. She ſaid he had been out on horſeback an hour and an half; the gentleman ſaid he was truly ſorry for it, for that he had ſhot him; and if ſhe would ſend to the place, ſhe would there find him dead on the road.

We can aſſure our readers that the reports which have been ſo confidently circulated of a change in adminiſtration are as yet premature. Mr. Jenkinſon was certainly at court yeſterday, but he neither had a private audience with the king, which is the invariable cuſtom on receiving the ſeals of ſo high an employment as ſecretary of ſtate, nor did he kiſs hands at all. His attendance was a mere viſit of ceremony. It is not true neither, that Mr. Townſhend and colonel Barre have been removed from their reſpective offices, but though theſe events have not yet taken place, it is equally certain that ſome important revolution is at preſent in agitation. A cabinet ſo infirm and ſo divided as the preſent, cannot, in the nature of things, ſtand long.

An expreſs was received yeſterday at noon, by a veſſel arrived at Portſmouth from Liſbon. She ſailed from the Hague the 24th ult. at which time they had intelligence that ſeveral men of war had arrived at Cadiz the 18th, among which were two three deckers, which had been totally diſmalted in the ſtorm at Gibraltar, and came in under jury maſts, but whether French or Spaniards was not mentioned.

No advice has yet been received at the admiralty of the arrival of the Ville de Paris in any port. The moſt dreadful apprehenſions are entertained for her ſafety, as well as the other men of war that were in the hurricane. It is earneſtly wiſhed that the Buffalo, which lord Howe diſpatched home, may have fallen in with her.

Monſ. Picquet, in a three decker, commanded the van of the combined fleet. The firſt ſhot he fired went through the fore-top-ſail of the Goliah; he then made a ſignal that his guns reached our ſhips, and inſtantly the whole line hauled their wind.

If Mr. Charles Jenkinſon ſhould come again into office, it may be fairly concluded that the preſent premier is no enemy to the political principles of his predeceſſor. Lord North was always upbraided by oppoſition, that he was only an oſtenſible miniſter, the puppet of a perſon behind the curtain: and Mr. Jenkinſon was always pointed at by the then oppoſition, as the agent creature, or mouth-piece of that concealed perſon. Either, therefore, the change, as far as it related to Mr. Jenkinſon, was a groſs calumny, or the preſent premier and the man behind the curtain thoroughly underſtand one another.

The profound ſecrecy preſerved by the preſent adminiſtration on the receipt of diſpatches, augers no good to the nation. Engliſhmen are of an open, candid diſpoſition, and do not like to be trifled with. Not a word has appeared in the gazette from Sir Guy Carleton, though it is well known diſpatches of a very intereſting nature have been received from him by government in the laſt packet from New-York.

Nov. 12. Friday morning, the firſt, came aſhore during a ſevere ſtorm, at Waxham, on the coaſt of Norfolk, a large fiſh of a ſpecies not yet deſcribed by the naturaliſts. It is about five feet ten inches long, and four feet in circumference, and has four legs and paws, the two hinder of which have a joint; from which circumſtance it is thought it occaſionally ſits upright, like the baboon. Its head is round and large, and of a ſandy colour. The back is broad, and the belly prominent; and, on the whole, reſembles a porpoiſe, more than any ſea production we have ſeen.

The wind at preſent is very unfavourable for the arrival of the grand fleet; and as they have been at ſea nine weeks to-morrow, there is no doubt but their water and proviſions muſt be nearly exhauſted. However, we hope in a very ſhort period to hear of their arrival in the Channel.

NEW-YORK, *January* 25.

By the Jamaica brig of war, captain Dixon, yeſterday arrived, in 21 days from Kingſton, Jamaica. From this opportunity we are informed, that le Scipion, the 74 gun ſhip, lately engaged with the London, of 90, was totally loſt in Samana Bay, on the north ſide of Hiſpaniola, the guns, ſtores, and men ſaved. It is ſaid this veſſel comes expreſs from lord Hood, who had been joined by the London and Torbay, and was on a cruiſe. Don Solano was at the Havanna with 10 ſail of the line. It is ſaid a French fleet was arrived from Europe at Martinique; and that a conjunction with the Spaniards, and the ſiege of Jamaica, were reſolved on.

Lord Hood was met on the 4th of December, off the north eaſt end of Hiſpaniola, to intercept the French on their paſſage to Cape Francois.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Financier, with 200 hogſheads of tobacco, prize to the Centurion and Pandora; ſhe left the Cheſapeake, with other veſſels, under convoy of the Emeraude, of 36 guns. The Pandora was ſeen in chace of another of the above number.

The ſame day arrived his majeſty's ſhip Ceres, with a prize from the eaſtward.

The name of the line of battle ſhip, taken in the Carabean ſeas, by rear-admiral Sir Richard Hughes, is in the Antigua gazette ſaid to be the Solitaire, carrying 64 guns, one of the count d'Orvillier's fleet that fought the Britiſh under admiral Keppel on the 27th of July, 1778, and, at that time commanded by captain Brequeville.

Rear-admiral Sir Richard Hughes, it is ſaid, has joined admiral Pigot, and augmented his fleet to 25 ſail of the line. They had alſo an account of Sir Richard Hughes having taken the Solitaire of 64 guns, and a French frigate.

Yeſterday arrived here the brigantine Nelly, captain Treney, prize to that very ſucceſsful, and faſt ſailing brig the Fair American, captain Burton. The Fair American fell in with, and took her on Sunday laſt, and, though a prime ſailor, came up with her after a very ſhort chace. The Nelly was bound from St. Thomas's to Edenton, North-Carolina, with a cargo of ſalt and rum, had been out 11 days, and was within a few hours ſail of her port. She brings no more news than the arrival of the ſhip Jolly Tar, from this port, and that the harbour of St. Thomas's was crouded with veſſels.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 30.

The following is ſaid to be a copy of the letter written by Mr. Townſhend to the directors of the bank of England, (mentioned in our laſt.)

LONDON, *November* 23, 1782.

This day the governors and directors of the bank of England, received the following letter from the honourable T. Townſhend, ſecretary for the home department.

Whitehall, November 22, 1782.

GENTLEMEN,

HIS majeſty's miniſters, anxious to prevent as early as poſſible, the miſchiefs too commonly reſulting from ſpeculations in the funds, during the uncertain ſtate of negociations of peace, between the powers at war, which it is the general intereſt of all great powers to avoid, have thought it their duty to aſk his majeſty's permiſſion to communicate to you, that the negociations now carrying on at Paris, are thought ſo near a criſis, as to promiſe a deciſive concluſion, either for peace or war, before the meeting of parliament, which will therefore be prorogued from Tueſday the 26th inſtant, to Thurſday the 5th of December, and I have his majeſty's commands to aſſure you that you will receive immediate notice of the ſame.

(Signed) T. TOWNSHEND.

By the arrival of the eaſtern poſt on Monday laſt, we are informed of the death of the honourable major-general lord Sterling. We have no particulars as to the place where his lordſhip died or the diſorder which deprived America of this valuable officer.

Feb. 1. By late accounts from Rhode-Iſland we learn, that a recaptured veſſel had arrived there. The Britiſh cruiſer which firſt took her informed, that they had ſpoken a veſſel from Corke, the people of which ſaid, that great commotions had lately prevailed in Ireland, inſomuch that a ſevere action had been fought between the volunteers and the regular troops, in which many fell on both ſides. We have no particulars of this intereſting news, but ſhall probably ſoon know whether the account be true or not.

Calvert county, January 30, 1783.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 5th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Samuel Hance, deceaſed, for caſh, or bond with approved ſecurity if required, with ſix months credit,

SUNDRY NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, lads and children; alſo horſes, black cattle, ſheep, hogs, and houſhold furniture, by

DANIEL RAWLINGS, } executors.
SAMUEL HANCE, }

Intendant's-office, February 7, 1783.

THE houſe of delegates having reſolved, that every collector in arrear to the public for aſſeſſment, or tax, or any public monies in the years 1779, 1780, and 1781, be immediately ſued, the intendant of the revenue takes the liberty of informing ſuch debtors, that, notwithſtanding the above reſolution, if any perſons who are ſo indebted, will exert themſelves in making payments of conſiderable parts of their debts, that he will ſtrike off the actions where ſuits are commenced, and remit a part or the whole of the 20 per cent. impoſed on them by law for their non-payments, and that ſuch of the collectors who are in arrears for 1782, and do not immediately make payments, may expect their bonds will be put in ſuit. 3w

DANIEL of ST. THOMAS JENIFER, intendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general aſſembly, at their next ſitting, by the executors of Elie Valiette, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, for a law to enable them to ſell his real eſtate for the payment of his debts.

February 12, 1783.

THE members of the Annapolis JOCKEY CLUB, are deſired to meet at Mr. Mann's, in Annapolis, on Saturday the firſt day of March next, at eleven o'clock.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was ſtruck with a paralytic ſtroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promiſed to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguiſh of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Glouceſter county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains theſe ſix years, and captain Whiton ſent Mr. Logan to ſee her; when he came he ſaid he could relieve her, and in three weeks time ſhe was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as ſeveral doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, Auguſt 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, preſcribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was reſtored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Eſq; who had a white ſwelling for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palſies, rheumatiſms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white ſwellings, dropſy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own houſe, or elſewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except ſuch as are confined to their beds. Conſtant attendance will be given, by their very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

THERE is at the plantation on which Tyler Baldwin lives, near Annapolis, a red and white ſpotted cow, ſmall and low in fleſh, appears to have a crop and ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a bit out of the left. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Charles Ridgely, ſon of John, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay horſe, about 15 hands high, 12 or 14 years old, has a ſtar and ſnip, no perceivable brand, ſhod before, and trots naturally. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Walker, jun. late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or open account, for dealings at his ſtore in Upper Marlborough, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make payment immediately, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in to Mr. Iſaac Walker, who is fully authoriſed to ſettle the ſame for

HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER, executrix.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

THERE is at the plantation of Rezin Hammond, at the Head of Severn, a large ſtrayed pied bull, moſtly white, his ſides and neck ſpotted with red or brindle ſpots, has a bit out of one of his ears. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3X w3

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, Jan. 23, 1783.

Purſuant to an act of aſſembly paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the firſt day of April next,

SEVERAL thouſand acres of land, late the property of the Principio company. The lands will be ſurveyed and laid off in convenient farms and ſeats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flouriſhing town, from which they are diſtant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more perſons will attend on the premiſes, where the Kingſbury furnace ſtands, for three days before the day of ſale, to ſhew the different lots to any perſon who may incline to view the ſame. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and ſecurity will be required on the day of ſale.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

To be SOLD, at Newington Rope-walk, near Annapolis, on Tueſday the 18th of February,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of plantation men and women, two houſe wenches, a woman cook, and a number of ſmall boys and girls; to be ſold for ready money, or ſhort credit upon bond with good ſecurity, by

MARY M'CULLOCH,
CHARLES STEUART,
JAMES M'CULLOCH.

N. B. Likewiſe ſome houſhold furniture, and a chariot almoſt new.

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reaſonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling houſe, and many other convenient and neceſſary out houſes, in good order, near the dwelling, which ſtands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well ſuit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of buſineſs, and is ſituated within half a mile of two merchant mills. The ſoil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, ſon of Joſeph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is ſituated very conveniently near the water.

January 20, 1783.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on the 24th of December 1782, a likely dark mulatto negro man named PLATO, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, he is a good carpenter, cooper, and ſawyer by trade, he is a little near kneed; had on when he went away, a crocus ſhirt, white country cloth jacket and breeches, coarſe yarn ſtockings, a coarſe pair of ſhoes, with four ſoles to each, and a ſtraw hat, he carried with him ſeveral other cloaths, it is ſuppoſed that he will try to paſs for a freeman. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, dead or alive, and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall be entitled to receive twenty Spaniſh dollars for their trouble.

6w GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeits have appeared of the notes iſſued from this office, ſtruck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At ſight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant;" which notes are ſigned by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were ſome notes of the ſame kind for fifty and ſome for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be alſo counterfeited, though none have been yet diſcovered. The counterfeits are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehenſion that ſuch arts would be practiſed, I long ſince deſiſted from iſſuing them, and cancelled thoſe which were brought in for payment. There are now out only ſixteen thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can ariſe from putting a ſtop to the circulation of ſo trivial a ſum, the public are cautioned againſt receiving any notes ſtruck on copper plate, and ſigned with my name. All perſons holding thoſe which are genuine, are deſired to ſend them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cæcil and Kent counties intend to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law for erecting a new county out of part of Kent and Cæcil counties, and calling the ſame Smallwood county. 10w

Prince-George's county, January 21, 1783.

WHEREAS my wife Bridget Hanlan hath left me, and has endeavoured to run me in debt; I do hereby forwarn any perſon or perſons from having dealings with her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts ſhe may contract after the date hereof. w3

JAMES HANLAN.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Electius Thompſon, in Anne-Arundel county, an iron gray gelding, near 14 hands high, about 6 or 7 years old, neither dock'd nor branded, ſtanding mane, and ſhod all fours. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w3

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(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1884.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1783.

LONDON, *October* 31.

IT was confidently ſaid yeſterday morning, that Sir Guy Carleton's reſignation had been accepted by his majeſty, and that governor Dalling was appointed to ſucceed him.

Lord Shelburne means to ſtick up in his conduct to that text which he ſo emphatically delivered laſt ſeſſion: "The ſun of Britain's glory will ſet, when the independence of America is acknowledged by England." And the ſupport he has given to that opinion was the only conteſt in the cabinet. The matter however, is to be ſubmitted to parliament, where there does not remain a doubt but the premier will carry the day.

The Dutch, from what ſpeculative opinion can collect, will be ready to fight, and make ſome warlike appearance, in about five or ſix years. As yet they have not come to any martial reſolution of conſequence.

Mr. Fox intends making uſe of the failure of the county ſubſcriptions, which were much patroniſed by lord Shelburne, as a proof of that miniſter's want of the public confidence and favour. He is to prove that the ſcheme was an excellent one, but that the people deteſted the miniſter, and therefore would do nothing that could be interpreted into ſupporting his power. This will introduce the orator into ſome critical declarations, from which he will be forced to wander, and exhibit himſelf to little advantage.

Preſence of mind of a traveller. In the reign of queen Anne, a gentleman was driving poſt to London, over Hounſlow Heath, when his chaiſe was ſtopped by two highwaymen, who, with dreadful imprecations, called out to him to deliver his money. The gentleman happened to have in the chaiſe at the time, caſh, &c. to a very great amount, the loſs of which would have been his utter ruin. He had not a minute to reflect, and yet, with aſtoniſhing compoſure and preſence of mind, he inſtantly hit upon an expedient, which extricated him from his danger: he told the robbers that his life was doubly in their hands, as they might take it themſelves or deliver him into the hands of juſtice, out of which he could be releaſed but by death, as he was the unfortunate general Macartney, for the apprehending of whom, on account of the death of duke Hamilton, the queen had, by proclamation, offered ſo great a reward: he implored therefore their compaſſion, and entreated them not to take his money, as, by being deprived of the means of eſcape, he muſt unavoidably be apprehended. The robbers conſulted for a few minutes, and then informed him, that they had agreed to grant part of his requeſt, namely, not to take his money from him; but, on the other hand, as money was abſolutely neceſſary to them, and as they could get more by apprehending than by robbing him, they ſaid he muſt ſubmit to be carried before ſome magiſtrate, as they were determined to deſerve and claim the reward offered for his apprehenſion. The gentleman rejoiced at hearing the intelligence, and having been carried before a juſtice of the peace, who happened to know the perſon of general Macartney, he was diſcharged, not being the perſon; but the two highwaymen were, on his ſtory, committed.

The extreme inferiority of our gunpowder to that of the enemy, is an object that deſerves the ſincereſt and fulleſt enquiry. In the late action between Sir Edward Hughes and the French fleet in the Eaſt Indies, a letter received over land has the following remark: "The battle with the French muſt have been more deciſive, though they certainly had enough of it, had our ammunition been better; will you believe it, the French abſolutely flung their balls, 42 pounders, 1200 yards farther than our 36 pounders, of which we have a proof in the Monarca, of 70 guns, captain Gill, out of whoſe ſide two of that metal have been taken."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *November* 20.

Extract of a letter from lord viſcount Howe, admiral of the blue, &c. &c. &c. to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Victory, off St. Helen's, the 14th of November, 1782.

"In addition to the contents of my laſt letter of the 14th, I am to inform you that as ſoon as the maſts of the ſhips, damaged by the enemy's fire, were properly ſecured, the firſt opportunity was taken (on a light breeze from the N. E. ſucceeding the calm which intervened) to ſtand to the northward the [illegible] night, under all the ſail poſſible, with requiſite care for keeping the fleet duly connected, to get up again with the enemy.

"The wind continuing in the ſame quarter, till the 15th, and more eaſterly the three following days, the ſame preſſed ſail was carried as before; but as the enemy, who had perſiſted to avoid a renewal of the action of the 21ſt, could not [illegible] (and ſince remained) be forced thereto, except by working in with the Barbary ſhore for an uncertain time, which the ſtate of the ſhips in many reſpects did not admit, I brought the ſhips to on the 28th, to prepare the detachments directed by my inſtructions at that period."

ST. PIERRE, *(Martinique) November* 28.

They write from the Leeward, that the laſt convoy from St. Domingo ſailed the 2d of October, under the convoy of the Palmier of 74 guns, and the Scipion, which only accompanied the fleet part of their way. The merchant fleet, conſiſting of 11 ſhips for Marſeilles, 17 for Bourdeaux, 3 for St. Malo, 5 for Rochelle, 1 for Rochefort, 12 for Nantes, 5 of the king's flutes for Breſt; in all 54. They add, that the Scipion of 74 guns, commanded by the brave chevalier de Grimoart, in her return to the Cape, was attacked near Samana, by the Engliſh ſhip the London of 100 guns. This ſhip however, although of a very ſuperior force, was ſo well received, that ſhe loſt part of her maſt, and was ſoon rendered incapable of manœuvring. M. de Grimoart was preparing to board her, when another Engliſh veſſel of his own force appeared in ſight. He bore down upon this new enemy, and engaged him within muſket ſhot, the London being ſo much diſabled that ſhe could not give any aſſiſtance. The engagement continued near four hours with great fury on both ſides, but the damage which both ſhips received not permitting them to manœuvre, they were both carried away by the force of the current, and ran on ſhore upon the ſands of Samana. They add to this relation, the detail of which is not very circumſtantial, that the Engliſh veſſel had been got off by two neutral veſſels which happened to paſs by when ſhe ran on ſhore; the Scipion had not as yet been got off.

NEW-YORK, *February* 9.

BY the brigantine Peggy, captain M'Neil, in nineteen days from Tortola, we have received the following copy of his majeſty's moſt gracious ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, on Thurſday, December 5, 1782; which was brought to Tortola, from the Windward, by captain Rodney, ſon of lord Rodney.

My lords and gentlemen,

SINCE the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſions, I have employed my whole time in the care and attention which the important and critical conjuncture of public affairs required of me.

I loſt no time in giving the neceſſary orders to prohibit the further proſecution of offenſive war upon the continent of North-America. Adopting, as my inclination will always lead me to do, with deciſion and effect, whatever I collect to be the ſenſe of my parliament and my people; I have pointed all my views and meaſures, as well in Europe as in North-America, to an entire and cordial reconciliation with thoſe colonies.

Finding it indiſpenſable to the attainment of this object, I did not heſitate to go the full length of the powers veſted in me, and offered to declare them FREE and INDEPENDENT STATES, by an article to be inſerted in the treaty of peace which the preliminary articles are agreed upon, to take effect whenever terms of peace ſhall be finally ſettled with the court of France.

In thus admitting their ſeparation from the crown of theſe kingdoms, I have ſacrificed every conſideration of my own, to the wiſhes and opinion of my people. I make it my humble and earneſt prayer to Almighty God, that Great Britain may not feel the evils which might reſult from ſo great a diſmemberment of the empire; and, that America may be free from thoſe calamities which have for early proved in the mother country, how eſſential monarchy is to the enjoyment of conſtitutional liberty. Religion, language, intereſt, affections, may, and I hope will, yet prove a bond of permanent union between the two countries. To this end, neither attention nor diſpoſition ſhall be wanting on my part.

While I have carefully abſtained from all offenſive operations againſt America, I have directed my whole force by land and ſea againſt the other powers at war, with as much vigour as the ſituation of that force, at the commencement of the campaign, would permit. I truſt that you feel the advantages reſulting from the ſafety of the great branches of our trade. You muſt have ſeen with pride and ſatisfaction the gallant defence of the governor and garriſon of Gibraltar; and my fleet, after having effected the object of their deſtination, offering battle to the combined force of France and Spain on their own coaſts; thoſe of my kingdom have remained at the ſame time perfectly ſecure, and your domeſtic tranquillity uninterrupted. This reſpectable ſtate, under the bleſſing of God, I attribute to the entire confidence which ſubſiſts between me and my people, and to the readineſs which has been ſhewn by my ſubjects in my city of London, and in other parts of my kingdoms, to ſtand forth in the general defence. Some proofs have lately been given of public ſpirit in private men, which would do honour to any age, or any country.

Having manifeſted to the whole world, by the moſt laſting examples, the ſignal ſpirit and bravery of my people, I conceived it a moment not unbecoming my dignity, and thought it a regard due to the lives and fortunes of ſuch brave and gallant ſubjects, to ſhew myſelf ready on my part to embrace fair and honourable terms of accommodation with all the powers at war.

I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you, that negociations to this effect are conſiderably advanced, the reſult of which, as ſoon as they are brought to a concluſion, ſhall be immediately communicated to you.

I have every reaſon to hope and believe, that I ſhall have it in my power, in a very ſhort time, to acquaint you, that they have ended in terms of pacification, which, I truſt, you will ſee juſt cauſe to approve. I rely, however, with perfect confidence, on the wiſdom of my parliament, and the ſpirit of my people, that if any unforeſeen change in the diſpoſition of the belligerent powers, ſhould fruſtrate my confident expectations, they will approve of the preparations I have thought it adviſable to make, and be ready to ſecond the moſt vigorous efforts in the further proſecution of the war.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I have endeavoured by every meaſure in my power to diminiſh the burthens of my people. I loſt no time in taking the moſt decided meaſures for introducing a better œconomy in the expenditure of the army.

I have carried into ſtrict execution the ſeveral reductions in my civil liſt expences, directed by an act of the laſt ſeſſions. I have introduced a further reform into other departments, and ſuppreſſed ſeveral ſinecure places in them. I have by this means ſo regulated my eſtabliſhments, that my expence ſhall not in future exceed my income.

I have ordered the eſtimate of the civil liſt debt, laid before you laſt ſeſſions, to be completed. The debt proving ſomewhat greater than could be then correctly ſtated, and the propoſed reduction not immediately taking place, I truſt you will provide for the deficiency, ſecuring, as before, the repayment out of my annual income.

I have ordered enquiry to be made into the application of the ſum voted in ſupport of the American ſufferers; and I truſt you will agree with me, that a due and generous attention ought to be ſhewn to thoſe who have relinquiſhed their properties or profeſſions from motives of loyalty to me, or attachment to the mother country.

As it may be neceſſary to give ſtability to ſome regulations by act of parliament, I have ordered accounts of the ſeveral eſtabliſhments, incidental expences, fees, and other emoluments of office, to be laid before you. Regulations have already taken place in ſome, which it is my intention to extend to all, and which, beſides expediting all public buſineſs, muſt produce a very conſiderable ſaving, without taking from that ample encouragement, which ought to be held forth to talents, diligence, and integrity, wherever they are to be found.

I have directed an enquiry to be made into whatever regards the landed revenue of my crown, as well as the management of my woods and foreſts, that both may be made as beneficial as poſſible, and that the latter may furniſh a certain reſource for ſupplying the navy, our great national bulwark, with it's firſt material.

I have directed an inveſtigation into the departure of the mint, that the purity of the coin, of ſo much importance to commerce, may be always adhered to; that by rendering the difficulty of counterfeiting greater, the lives of numbers may be ſaved, and every needleſs expence in it ſuppreſſed.

I muſt recommend to you an immediate attention to the great objects of the public receipts and expenditure; and above all, to the ſtate of the public debt. Notwithſtanding the great increaſe of it during the war, it is to be hoped that ſuch regulations may ſtill be eſtabliſhed, ſuch ſavings made, and future loans to conducted, as to promote the means of its gradual redemption by a fixed courſe of payment. I muſt, with particular earneſtneſs, diſtinguiſh for your ſerious conſideration, that part of the debt which conſiſts of navy, ordnance, and victualling bills; the enormous diſcount upon ſome of theſe bills ſhews this mode of payment to be a moſt ruinous expedient.

I have ordered the ſeveral eſtimates, made up as correctly as the preſent practice admits, to be laid before you, I hope that ſuch farther corrections as may be neceſſary, will be made before the next year. It is my deſire, that you ſhould be appriſed of every expence before it is incurred, as far as the nature of each ſervice can poſſibly admit. Matters of account can never be made too public.

My lords and gentlemen,

The ſcarcity and conſequent high price of corn, requires your inſtant interpoſition.

The great exceſs to which the crimes of theft and robbery in many inſtances accompanied with perſonal violence, particularly in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, has called of late for a ſtrict and ſevere execution of the laws. It were much to be wiſhed, that theſe crimes could be prevented in their infancy, by correcting the vices become prevalent in the moſt alarming degree.

The liberal principles adopted by you, concerning the rights and the commerce of Ireland, have done you the higheſt honour, and will, I truſt, ſecure that harmony, which ought always to ſubſiſt between the two kingdoms. I am perſuaded that a general increaſe of commerce throughout the empire, will prove the wiſdom of your meaſures with regard to that object. I would recommend to you a reviſion of your whole trading ſyſtem, upon the ſame comprehenſive principles, with a view to its utmoſt poſſible extenſion.

The regulation of a vaſt territory in Aſia opens a large field for your wiſdom, prudence, and foreſight; I truſt that you will be able to frame ſome fundamental laws which may make their connection with Great-Britain a bleſſing to India; and that you will take therein proper meaſures to give all foreign nations, in matters of foreign commerce, an entire and perfect confidence in the probity, punctuality, and good order of government. You may be aſſured, that whatever depends upon me, ſhall be executed with a ſtrict adineſs, which can alone preſerve that part of my dominions, or the commerce which ariſes from it.

It is the fixed object of my heart to make the general good, and the ſpirit of the conſtitution, the invariable rule of my conduct, and on all occaſions to advance and reward merit in every profeſſion.

To enſure the full advantage of a government, conducted on ſuch principles, depends on your temper, your wiſdom, your diſintereſtedneſs, collectively and individually.

My people expect theſe qualifications, and therefore I call for them.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 11.

Extract of a letter from St. Chriſtopher's, dated January 17, 1783.

" Count Dillon has received a letter from the governor of Dominica, informing him of the arrival of the Anſon man of war at Barbados, with an account of the preliminaries of peace being actually ſigned before her departure from England, which was the 10th of December.

" From the different advices we have lately had from thence, we are inclined to believe this is the caſe.

" This piece of news you may readily ſuppoſe has put a ſtop to all buſineſs, until it ſhall be confirmed or contradicted.

" A ſnow juſt arrived from Oſtend, which ſhe left the 3d of December, brings an account that every body there expected peace would ſhortly take place."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated February 7, 1783.

" You ſee by the encloſed (the accounts from St. Kitts) what the opinion of a peace is grounded on, which ſeems generally believed here: added to this account we have a ſhip from St Croix, in a ſhort paſſage, that ſpoke a neutral ſchooner, the captain of which aſſured that he had ſpoke captain Barry, in the Alliance, on his way to the Cape, to prevent any further operations in that quarter, and that hoſtilities had abſolutely ceaſed in Europe."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated February 7.

" The ſchooner Harlequin arrived ſome days ſince from St. Kitts, and the ſhip Iris, from St. Croix, is at Annapolis: ſome of her letters only are come to hand. The former brings advice that a Britiſh ſhip of war had arrived at Barbados, and mentioned that matters were in ſuch a train as to leave no room to doubt of peace. A letter from the captain of the Iris mentions, that between St. Croix and St. Thomas, he ſpoke a neutral ſchooner from the latter port, who informed him that the Alliance, captain Barry, had touched there the day before, and brought a confirmation of peace, and that he had previouſly called to windward, and at St. Euſtatia, and was bound to the Cape with the ſame intelligence."

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's, dated December 30.

" All proſpect of peace ſeems to have vaniſhed for the enſuing twelve months, and ſhould Great-Britain be as ſucceſsful the following year, as ſhe has been this, it is more than probable we ſhall not have a peace in leſs than two years.

" *January* 1, 1783.

" The veſſel having been detained to the preſent, I have to acquaint you, that ſuch advices have arrived from England, as leave a very great probability of a peace being concluded by this date.

" I encloſe for your better information, a copy of the ſecretary of ſtate's letter to the governor and directors of the bank of England, from which you can draw your own concluſion.

" The letter referred to, though it adviſes the poſſibility, yet leaves a very great uncertainty of ſuch an event taking place, by allowing ſo ſhort a time for the ſettlement of ſo important an object.

" M. Gerard, who went over to London as plenipotentiary, with intention of reſiding there three months, departed on the third day after his arrival, with propoſitions delivered as the ultimatum of the Britiſh court; and Mr. Fitzherbert, the Britiſh reſident at Verſailles, is directed to leave that court if the propoſals are not immediately accepted.

" The veſſel by which the above intelligence was received had a paſſage of twenty-eight days from Plymouth. By her we alſo learn, that preparations are ſtill carrying on with the greateſt vigour for the enſuing campaign, ſhould there be one. Four thouſand troops to be ſent to the Weſt-Indies, for which tranſports are already engaged."

Extract of a letter, dated Boſton, January 26.

" The ſhip Fortune, captain Billings, is juſt arrived from Amſterdam; ſhe has had 63 days paſſage, and brings advice that count d'Eſtaing, with 40 ſhips of the line and 200 tranſports, had ſailed for the Weſt-Indies.

" We have accounts from Martinique, in 13 days, informing that 16 Spaniſh ſhips of the line, and a number of tranſports, had arrived at Porto Rico.

ANNAPOLIS, *February* 20.

The following intelligence is taken from a New-York paper, of February 12.

By the brig Ranger, captain Roger Boyce, who left France the 23d of December, 1782, and was captured on the 6th inſtant, by the Eagle privateer, captain George Benniſon, which arrived here laſt night, the following was received:

Extract of a letter from the right honourable T. Townſhend, Eſq; ſecretary of ſtate, to the lord Mayor of London, dated the 3d of December, 1782.

" MY LORD,

" IN conſequence of my letter to your lordſhip, of the 22d of laſt month, I take the earlieſt opportunity to inform your lordſhip, that an expreſs has juſt arrived from Paris, who brings the preliminary articles for a peace, ſigned on the 30th of November, by the ambaſſadors on the part of England, and thoſe on the part of the United States of America. It now only remains to ſign the ſame articles between Great-Britain and France, to conſtitute a general peace: and this notice you will give to the public as ſoon as poſſible."

By letters received in the above veſſel, dated from Nantes, as late as December 22, we are informed, that ſince the ſigning the preliminaries for a peace between Great-Britain, and the Thirteen States of America, as intimated in the above mentioned notification, the ambaſſadors of France had not then acceded to them. They add, that the French expreſs the moſt ardent wiſhes for an end to the war, and a return of the olive-branch.

To be ſold at public ſale, on the third Tueſday in May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL that valuable tract of land called Lockheden, and moſt of that other valuable tract called Padjet; theſe two parcels of land adjoin each other, and form a moſt beautiful farm, containing between eight and nine hundred acres, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Herring-creek; the ſoil exceedingly rich and well watered; it is capable of producing tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other ſmall grain, to as great advantage as any other ſettlements in the ſtate; one hundred acres of meadow, equal to any in the ſtate, may be made with very trifling expence, the greater part being already cleared. The moſt of this valuable plantation is formed in a delightful plain, with ſmall ſtreams of water running through it; there is a moſt beautiful eminence formed on one part for a gentleman's country ſeat; it commands an extenſive proſpect of the bay, and affords a pleaſing view of the fertile plains and meadows; Herring-creek, on which it lays, has delightful harbours and landings; it abounds with fiſh, crabs, oyſters, and wild fowl, all excellent in their ſeaſons; add to thoſe, a polite and agreeable neighbourhood, which makes this farm equal to any in the ſtate; the whole will be ſold together or in lots, as may be moſt advantageous; part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, bond, with approved ſecurity, will be taken for the reſt; any perſon may be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to John Weems, Herring-creek.

JOHN WEEMS,
JOHN WEEMS, jun.
WILLIAM CHEW.

For the encouragement of the breed of FINE HORSES,

A VERY genteel purſe will be run for over the courſe at Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county, early in May next, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding; the particulars of which will be in the next week's paper.

February 11, 1783.

CHATHAM ſhall run with any horſe, mare, or gelding, in America, for five hundred pounds, on the following terms:

To run over the courſe at Alexandria, on the firſt Tueſday in May enſuing. An aged horſe to carry ten ſtone; a ſix years old to carry nine ſtone, ſeven pounds; a five years old to carry nine ſtone; a four years old to carry eight ſtone, ſeven pounds; a three years old to carry a feather. The beſt two in three four mile heats. Play or pay.

HUMPHRY BELT,
T. HANSON

N. B. If any gentleman inclines to accept this challenge, it is expected notice will be given to the ſubſcribers by the twentieth of March, or elſe the challenge will not be conſidered as binding.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly to confirm and make valid the will of the late Perry Dawſon, deceaſed, ſo far as it relates to poſſeſſing the real eſtate of the deceaſed.

JAMES DAWSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the executors of James Dick, deceaſed, intend to make application to the next general aſſembly for an act to empower them to diſpoſe of Mr. Anthony Stewart's eſtate, to enable them to pay off his country debts.

Calvert county, January 30, 1783.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 5th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Samuel Hance, deceaſed, for caſh, or bond with approved ſecurity if required, with ſix months credit,

SUNDRY NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, lads, and children; alſo horſes, black cattle, ſheep, hogs, and houſhold furniture, by

DANIEL RAWLINGS,
SAMUEL HANCE, } executors.

Intendant's-office, February 7, 1783.

THE houſe of delegates having reſolved, that every collector in arrear to the public for aſſeſſment, or tax, or any public monies in the years 1779, 1780, and 1781, be immediately ſued, the intendant of the revenue takes the liberty of informing ſuch debtors, that, notwithſtanding the above reſolution, if any perſons who are ſo indebted, will exert themſelves in making payments of conſiderable parts of their debts, that he will ſtrike off the actions where ſuits are commenced, and remit a part or the whole of the 20 per cent. impoſed on them by law for their non-payments, and that ſuch of the collectors who are in arrears for 1782, and do not immediately make payments, may expect their bonds will be put in ſuit. 3w

DANIEL of ST. THOMAS JENIFER,
intendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general aſſembly, at their next ſitting, by the executors of Elie Valiette, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, for a law to enable them to ſell his real eſtate for the payment of his debts.

February 12, 1783.

THE members of the Annapolis JOCKEY CLUB are deſired to meet at Mr. Mann's, in Annapolis, on Saturday the firſt day of March next, at eleven o'clock.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Charles Ridgely, ſon of John, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay horſe, about 14 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, has a blaze face, his hind feet white nearly to his hams, a ſtanding mane with white hairs in it, ſhort tail, paces, trots, and canters, branded on the off ſhoulder R, and ſhod before. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was ſtruck with a paralytic ſtroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promiſed to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguiſh of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Glouceſter county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been long with rheumatic pains theſe ſix years, and captain Whiton ſent Mr. Logan to ſee her; when he came he could relieve her, and in three weeks time ſhe was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as ſeveral doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, Auguſt 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, preſcribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatiſm for a long time, by which I was reſtored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Eſq; who had a white ſwelling for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1781.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palſies, rheumatiſms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white ſwellings, dropſy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own houſe, or elſewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except ſuch as are confined to their beds. Conſtant attendance will be given by their very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reaſonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling houſe, and many other convenient and neceſſary out houſes, in good order, near the dwelling, which ſtands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well ſuit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of buſineſs, and is ſituated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The ſoil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, ſon of Joſeph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is ſituated very conveniently near the water.

January 20, 1783.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on the 24th of December 1782, a likely dark mulatto negro man named PLATO, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, he is a good carpenter, cooper, and ſawyer by trade, he is a little near kneed; had on when he went away, a crocus ſhirt, white country cloth jacket and breeches, coarſe yarn ſtockings, a coarſe pair of ſhoes, with four ſoles to each, and a ſtraw hat, he carried with him ſeveral other cloaths, it is ſuppoſed that he will try to paſs for a freeman. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, dead or alive, and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall be entitled to receive twenty Spaniſh dollars for their trouble.

6w GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeits have appeared of the notes iſſued from this office, ſtruck on copper-plate, in the following form: " At ſight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant;" which notes are ſigned by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were ſome notes of the ſame kind for fifty and ſome for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be alſo counterfeited, though none have been yet diſcovered. The counterfeits are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehenſion that ſuch arts would be practiſed, I long ſince deſiſted from iſſuing them, and cancelled thoſe which were brought in for payment. There are now out only ſixteen thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can ariſe from putting a ſtop to the circulation of ſo trivial a ſum, the public are cautioned againſt receiving any notes ſtruck on copper plate, and ſigned with my name. All perſons holding thoſe which are genuine, are deſired to ſend them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cæcil and Kent counties intend to prefer a petition to the general aſſembly at their next ſeſſion, to paſs a law for erecting a new county out of part of Kent and Cæcil counties, and calling the ſame Smallwood county. 10w

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ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Walker, jun. late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed, either by bond, note, or open account, for dealings at his ſtore in Upper Marlborough, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make payment immediately, and all thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in to Mr. Iſaac Walker, who is fully authoriſed to ſettle the ſame for

HENRIETTA MARIA WALKER, executrix.

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(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1885.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1783.

LONDON, *September* 28.

THE miniſterial prints, mean and abject enough to ſtoop to any aſſertions, however deſpicable, that can promiſe, even in the moſt remote manner, to hurt the cauſe of America, and injure thoſe employed in her ſervice, have long announced it to the world, that general Waſhington is in the pay of France: but the charge is ſo far from being true, that general Waſhington never did, nor ever will, receive any pay from the French court. It is alſo equally true, that this illuſtrious character has never yet received any pay or gratuity whatever from congreſs. He has always ſerved his country without any pecuniary conſideration; and how he has ſerved it, there is no occaſion to mention. After this, it is to be hoped, that the miniſterial prints will deſiſt from all further attempt to traduce that character, by thoſe idle and imprudent libels, which can only tend to render them as ridiculous as they are contemptible.

We ſhall only add to this, that the circumſtances of general Waſhington are too affluent not to permit him to indulge the liberality of his diſpoſition, in refuſing to pay for his ſervices to the United States of America, except, indeed, that congreſs allow their general table, in which ſuch œconomy is uſed, that it ſeldom affords an entertainment, that a Britiſh enſign would not think too plain for him to ſit down to.

Oct. 24. Anecdotes of captain James Sainby, a volunteer in Gibraltar, reported to be killed in the affair of the gun-boats. He was aged about 35, was the youngeſt ſon of Mr. Sainby, of Lincolnſhire, whoſe property was conſiderable in that county. The family is very ancient, either there or in Nottinghamſhire; and the father, having a deal of family pride, educated his children in the ideas of keeping up the dignity of the family, by never entering into any ſort of trade, and by marrying only into families, as old and reſpectable as their own. Unfortunately, this ſon fell violently in love with a young lady, of conſiderable fortune and great accompliſhments, but of no family; his paſſion was returned before his father knew of the connection; when he diſcovered it, his rage and expreſſions of contempt were extreme, and he took his meaſures ſo well, as to diſguſt the lady and all her friends. His ſon was of a temper as fiery as his own, and, upon the ill treatment he received, left his houſe, and entered into the army: the father had managed ſo as to make an entire breach with the young lady, and had the art to put ſo much of it on his ſon, that ſhe was deceived, and actually married another man through pique. Young Sainby, however, convinced her of her error, and upon that ſhe fell into a decline, and died. He being quartered in England, could not ſupport in inactivity the mortal languor that hung over him; he went a volunteer to Gibraltar, as the likelieſt place to get an honourable diſmiſſion from a world that was rendered deteſtable to him. He went with the determination never to return; and had aſked general Elliot, and been indulged, on ſeveral occaſions, with employments which ſeemed fatal to every one but him. At laſt it is reported he has met the honourable death he ſought for.

Extract of a letter from Holyhead, October 4.

"I am ſorry to acquaint you with the loſs of his majeſty's frigate the Stag, of 36 guns; the night of the 2d inſt. it blew a hurricane at N. N. E. and continued ſo until the next morning, when, after cutting away her maſts, throwing the guns, &c. overboard, and the gale ſtill continuing, yeſterday afternoon ſhe drove on ſhore near this harbour; fortunately the officers and crew were ſaved."

Hanging the people by dozens, and ſacrificing them by thouſands in a lingering and uſeleſs war, conducted for the benefit of miniſters and contractors, are meaſures which do not ſeem to leſſen the number of gamblers, highwaymen, and footpads. Diogenes, ſeeing a young fellow drunk, told him his father was drunk when he begot him. The vices of the people are from their political fathers, their legiſlators and governors; and in England, it muſt be owned, there is a ſtrong family likeneſs between the political parents and their offſpring.

The ſecretaries of ſtate, the lord chancellor, and all the cabinet, are expreſſly deſired to remain in town this week, as ſome affairs are likely to be agitated in council, which call for great deliberation. Several late councils have not broke up till after midnight.

Nov. 21. Notwithſtanding the negociations for peace, our miniſters are determined, that until it is ſigned the war ſhall be vigorouſly proſecuted againſt the houſe of Bourbon. A bold expedition is certainly to be undertaken by general Dalling; major-general Grey, a very gallant, active, and diſtinguiſhed officer, is already appointed ſecond in command; the number of troops to embark with them will be about 5000, principally thoſe that came lately from Ireland, in conſequence of a vote of the parliament of that country.

Extract of a letter, dated St. Roch, Oct. 28.

"Since the garriſon has been relieved, the enemy play off their artillery in the moſt tremendous manner, and do great miſchief in our lines. Ever ſince the 11th we have been obliged to remain in the open air, with no other canopy than that of the heavens, the hurricane of that day having deſtroyed all our tents and marquees. Thirty ſail at leaſt have been drove on ſhore, and a great number of lives loſt. The advice of Don Louis Cordova was, not to depart from Algeſiras, being certain, as he thought, of intercepting the enemy on their return; the other officers were of a different opinion, and now may repent of their oppoſition at leiſure. Many and loud are the complaints againſt general Elliot; the point is univerſally given up, that he was not juſtifiable in firing red hot bullets againſt the floating batteries."

Gibraltar has coſt the Spaniards, in the preſent long protracted ſiege, near ſeven millions ſterling, near 30,000 lives, and a quantity of character beyond all the computation of arithmetic.

When the Tankerville packet ſailed from Jamaica, the following ſhips were on that ſtation.

London	90	Monarch	74
Torbay	74	Repulſe	74
Ajax	74	Ardent	64
Shrewſbury	74	Nonſuch	64

Nov. 23. It is with great pleaſure we acquaint the public, that advices are received by expreſs from Dartmouth, dated Wedneſday night, with the important intelligence of the Newfoundland and Quebec convoy, in all about 60, being ſafely arrived at Plymouth ſound.

The return of count Belliofa, the imperial ambaſſador, has given riſe to ſome political ſpeculations; a ſhort time will ſhew whether they are well or ill founded.

CORKE.

At a meeting of the Glanmire union, holden at Glanmire, the 12th of October, 1782.

COLONEL MANNIX in the chair.

The following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to:

Reſolved, That we have every reaſon to be aſſured that parliament granted to his majeſty, five thouſand men, part of the forces on this eſtabliſhment, ſolely on the fulleſt conviction that the volunteers of Ireland were ſufficient in every reſpect for her defence and protection.

Reſolved, That no event has ſince happened which either by the increaſe of power in our enemies, or the diminution of forces in our volunteers, can be ſuppoſed to have in any degree altered the ſentiments of our repreſentatives on this ſubject.

Reſolved therefore, That we conſider the project of raiſing ſix regiments under the denomination of fenecibles or provincials as only nominally and ſpecioufly planned for the defence of this kingdom, but in reality contrived to ſpread the baneful ſpirit of diſunion among our volunteers, and repugnant to the declared ſentiments of our parliament.

Reſolved, That we will, by all conſtitutional methods, oppoſe and prevent the levying theſe regiments; hereby declaring our reſolution of not doing any duty with them if they ſhould unfortunately be raiſed againſt the voice of the nation, and we are determined on all occaſions to ſhew our diſapprobation of the conduct of ſuch volunteers as may be induced to become ſtipendiaries and deſert the free banner of their country.

HENRY MANNIX, colonel.

CARENAGE, *(St. Lucia) November* 2.

On the 24th ult. was brought in here, the French king's flute called the Dauphin, from Rochefort to Martinique, and captured by his majeſty's ſhip Argo, John Butchart, Eſq; commander, to windward of Dominique, the 23d inſt She mounts 32 nine pounders, and had on board when taken, 348 men. She is chiefly loaded with proviſions and artillery, for the French iſlands; and has on board beſides, a valuable cargo of linens and India goods, all private property.

Nov. 9. On Thurſday his excellency the commander in chief and major-general O'Hara, with their ſuite, arrived here from Antigua.

On the 28th ult. the ſhip Molly, captain Lloyd, from Liverpool bound to this iſland, was attacked by the American privateer Holker, in ſight of Barbados, and taken after an engagement of near an hour, in which the captain of the Holker was ſhot through the noſe, and ſeveral men killed and wounded, and ſuffered very conſiderably in his maſts, rigging, &c. particularly the former, both of which have been taken out ſince his arrival at Martinico with his prize. The Molly mounted 16 light ſix pounders, and had only 43 men and boys on board; one of whom was killed and 12 wounded, moſtly dangerouſly; the Holker mounts 16 ſix pounders, and had on board 102 men.

Nov. 16. The privateer ſchooner Revenge, belonging to Barbados, carried into that iſland about a week ago, a very large and valuable French ſtore-ſhip, having on board among other articles ſeveral top-maſts for line of battle ſhips.

Jan. 4. We have the pleaſure, with certainty, to aſſure our readers, that the Ville de Paris and Glorieux, were both ſafe at Corvo, one of the Weſtern Iſlands.

ST. JOHN's, *(Antigua) January* 11.

When the laſt veſſels which have arrived in theſe ſeas left Europe, his majeſty's ſhip Andromache was waiting at Portſmouth, in order to bring us the intereſting intelligence, whether we ſhould ſoon again enjoy the bleſſings of peace, or the war continued until our enemies are a little more humbled. It is alſo ſaid, that the Andromache will bring out the November and December mails.

SALEM, *January* 30.

Extract of a letter from Newport, dated January 20.

"I congratulate you on the arrival of captain Sherman from the Cape yeſterday, in a fine paſſage of only 12 days from the land; ſays, there has been an embargo near two months. He came out with a fleet of near 50 ſail, moſtly Danes; one veſſel belonging to Newbury came out with him, the firſt of the month, I think he ſays, the captain's name is Clarke. Captain Mackay of the Apollo, juſt arrived from Boſton, ran through the Britiſh fleet, cruiſing off the Cape, admiral Hood, commander. He ſays, there is a large fleet of French and Spaniards making up at Porto Rico, there being there 200 ſail of tranſports and victuallers, and ſome men of war there already; and that the Spaniſh fleet from the Havanna ſailed about Chriſtmas for Porto Rico, 16 ſail of the line, and they lay at the Cape; that the fleet that ſailed from Boſton is to be there: and that there was a cutter in from France a few days before he ſailed, which brought a liſt of 40 ſail of the line ſailing from ſome port of Spain, French and Spaniards, with 30,000 troops, and were to be joined by 14 ſail of Dutch, the whole under the command of count d'Eſtaing, all to make up at Porto Rico, and then to attack Jamaica.

PROVIDENCE, *January* 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to his friend in this town, dated Jan. 6.

"As every thing relating to finance ſo eſſentially concerns all ranks of people, I have ſent you the following extracts of letters from gentlemen in public characters in Europe, to others in like characters in this city, and which have been read in congreſs."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Adams, dated Hague, July 5.

"Although I was obliged to engage with them for five millions of gilders, I do not expect we ſhall obtain that ſum for a long time. If we get a million and a half by Chriſtmas, it will be more than I expect."

Extract of a letter from another gentleman, dated Paris, October 25.

"In a letter from Mr. Adams to me, dated Hague, September 29, I had the following intelligence: "Amidſt the innumerable crowd of loans which are opened in this country, many of which have little ſucceſs, I was afraid that ours would have failed. I have however the pleaſure to inform you, that I am at leaſt one million and a half in caſh (about three millions of livres) which will be an aid to the operations of our finances." From this it appears that Mr. Adams has well employed his time in Holland; and I beg you will pleaſe to communicate this extract to Mr. Morris."

By theſe two extracts of letters from Mr. Adams, it appears, that the loan he is negociating in Holland had not failed; but on the contrary, that it had filled faſter than he had expected; the ſame loan having been obtained by him on the 29th of September, which he had not expected by Chriſtmas.

NEW-YORK, *February* 12.

Saturday laſt was ſent in here, by his majeſty's frigate Huſſar, Thomas Macnamara Ruſſel, Eſq; commander, of 20 guns, and 160 men, the French frigate la Sybil, of 38 guns, and 350 men, commanded by Monſieur le count de Kegarou de Leomaria.

Captain Ruſſell fell in with the Sybil on the 22d ult. in lat. 36; 20, on ſoundings, in a freſh gale and hazy weather, ſtanding to the weſtward, wind N. N. W. the Sybil having up an Engliſh enſign reverſed in the main ſhrouds, and Engliſh colours over French on the enſign-ſtaff, under jury-maſts. This appearance of Monſieur induced captain Ruſſell to believe that he was a prize to ſome Britiſh ſhip of war, and in diſtreſs, and therefore prepared to ſuccour and relieve him; for which purpoſe he ſtood under his lee to hail him; but at that moment the Frenchman put up his helm, and captain Ruſſell not ſuſpecting his deſign, received a half-raking fire, which killed him two men. The Huſſar and Sybil were in a few minutes cloſe on board each other, but Monſieur not liking his ſituation, put before the wind, and did the Huſſar alſo, and a fair engagement commenced, that laſted one hour, in which time the bow-ſprit and fore-maſt of the latter received ſome damage, but was ſoon repaired, and after a purſuit of near two hours, the Centurion appearing to Windward, and the Tartar ſloop about five miles to Leeward, under a preſs of ſail, the Huſſar again came up with the chaſe, and renewed the action; at the third broadſide from the Huſſar, Monſieur found his ſhip ſinking, his powder drowned, and his opponent reducing him to cloſe fight, he once more attempted, but in vain, to fly.

In the above action, captain Ruſſell, and his brave crew, have acquired great honour, having fought their ſhip in a maſterly manner, and captured an enemy double their force; and to do Monſieur de Kegarou juſtice, (although he fought thirty minutes under Engliſh colours and ſignals of diſtreſs) he manœuvred his ſhip with great judgment.

Captain Ruſſell has confined Monſieur as ſtate priſoner, for the violation of the laws of nations, in fighting under falſe colours, for which he has received the applauſe of all his brother and ſuperior officers.

The Sybil ſailed from Cape François the 27th ult. with 16 veſſels under her convoy, bound for Virginia, ſeven of which were captured by his majeſty's ſhips Amphion, Cyclops, Diomede, &c. and ſent in here.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 18.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth-town, dated February 12.

"We have been for ſome days paſt in the greateſt ſuſpenſe about peace. Indeed it is difficult to judge, by the accounts received from the Weſt-Indies, what

will finally be the event of this miſt of intelligence, which at preſent ſurrounds us. They have had no arrival as yet at New-York from Europe, though a veſſel, it is ſaid, came within the Hook a few days ago, and lays at the Narrows. No body can tell where ſhe came from, though it is ſaid from Europe. Reports from New-York mention captain Barry's arrival at Martinico, with news of the preliminaries of peace being ſigned on the 13th of December; but other accounts ſay, that it was done on the 30th of November, between America and Britain only; but this is too abſurd and inconſiſtent to be credited, becauſe all the powers at war muſt have ſigned at one and the ſame time, and France, as principal, it is natural to ſuppoſe, would have taken the precedence in a matter of ſuch importance. But if this is the caſe, how ſhall we account for the ſailing of the count d'Eſtaing for the Weſt-Indies with a large fleet and army, whoſe arrival there, as reported, has given them no ſmall concern and apprehenſion in New-York, as an embarkation will probably take place in conſequence of it. Some intelligence however has been received at New-York, which has not been altogether agreeabl to the tories in that city. But a handbill, I am told, is juſt publiſhed, which, in ſome meaſure, has diſpelled their gloom and melancholy. If peace is ſo very near as people in general believe, a few days will put us out of all doubt, but we ought not to be too eaſily lulled, and thrown off our guard, as we have had repeated proofs of Britiſh faith and ſtratagem. Amidſt all this doubt and uncertainty, it is a matter of great ſurpriſe that they have had no packet or veſſel with intelligence of ſuch conſequence to them. It is ſaid a packet is daily expected. The king's ſpeech was brought from Tortola, by which he has, at laſt, been obliged to acknowledge our independence; though ſome ſay it wants parliamentary approbation. A report has been circulated, that hoſtilities are to ceaſe on our coaſt, the 13th of February, but I imagine this is only mere deception, as their cruiſers are daily taking our veſſels, and they have had no European veſſels, which could have brought them ſuch orders."

THIS is to notify, that the next aſſembly will be petitioned to direct an immediate ſale of the houſe of the late Lloyd Dulany, Eſq; at Annapolis; alſo a final ſettlement of that gentleman's affairs, in order that his creditors may be ſatisfied in their juſt demands, at leaſt ſo far as his property will admit. &c.

Baltimore county, February 1783.

THE ſubſcribers give notice, that they intend to petition the general aſſembly of this ſtate, at the next ſeſſion, for an act to empower them to ſell all the land conveyed by William Butler, deceaſed, to Robert Chriſtie, formerly ſheriff of Baltimore county, on a truſt not executed by him, or ſuch part of the ſaid land, as may raiſe money ſufficient to ſatisfy a debt due on a mortgage of the ſaid land made by the deceaſed, and afterwards all the creditors of the deceaſed, according to their reſpective claims. w 8

EDWARD STEVENSON,
MARY BUTLER, mother of the deceaſed,
SARAH BUTLER, widow of the deceaſed.

February 4, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtry of Shrewſbury pariſh, in Kent county, purpoſe preferring a petition to the next general aſſembly for the ſtate of Maryland, to have a law paſſed to empower them to diſpoſe of the glebe belonging to the ſaid pariſh.

Signed per order of the veſtry,
w 2 EBENEZER RYNER, regiſter.

ALL perſons having any claims againſt the eſtate of Sarah Manſbridge, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their accounts legally proved, that they may be adjuſted; and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment immediately.

And all perſons having claims againſt the ſubſcriber for dealings either on his own account, or of Charles Carroll, of Carrollon, Eſq; are deſired to make immediate application to

JOHN MEARA.

THERE is at the plantation of John Manning, near Piſcataway, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a ſtray, a gray mare, ſhe is about thirteen hands high, and appears to be branded on the off buttock with ſomething like the letters *IB*. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Office for confiſcated eſtates, Annapolis, Jan. 23, 1783.

Purſuant to an act of aſſembly paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, will be expoſed to ſale, by way of auction, at Baltimore-town, on the firſt day of April next,

SEVERAL thouſand acres of land, late the property of the Principio company. The lands will be ſurveyed and laid off in convenient farms and ſeats for gentlemen; the quality of the lands and their contiguity to that flouriſhing town, from which they are diſtant but a few miles, render them extremely valuable. One or more perſons will attend on the premiſes, where the Kingſbury furnace ſtands, for three days before the day of ſale, to ſhew the different lots to any perſon who may incline to view the ſame. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid in thirty days, another third in two years, the remainder in three years. Bond and ſecurity will be required on the day of ſale.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

THERE is at the plantation on which Tyler Baldwin lives, near Annapolis, a red and white ſpotted cow, ſmall and low in fleſh, appears to have a crop and ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a bit out of the left. The owner may her again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

To be ſold at public ſale, on the third Tueſday in May next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

ALL that valuable tract of land called Lockheden, and moſt of that other valuable tract called Padjet; theſe two parcels of land adjoin each other, and form a moſt beautiful farm, containing between eight and nine hundred acres, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Herring-creek; the ſoil exceedingly rich and well watered; it is capable of producing tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other ſmall grain, to as great advantage as any other ſettlements in the ſtate; one hundred acres of meadow, equal to any in the ſtate, may be made with very trifling expence, the greater part being already cleared. The moſt of this valuable plantation is formed in a delightful plain, with ſmall ſtreams of water running through it; there is a moſt beautiful eminence formed on one part for a gentleman's country ſeat; it commands an extenſive proſpect of the bay, and affords a pleaſing view of the fertile plains and meadows; Herring-creek, on which it lays, has delightful harbours and landings; it abounds with fiſh, crabs, oyſters, and wild fowl, all excellent in their ſeaſons; add to thoſe, a polite and agreeable neighbourhood, which makes this farm equal to any in the ſtate; the whole will be ſold together or in lots, as may be moſt advantageous; part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, bond, with approved ſecurity, will be taken for the reſt; any perſon may be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to John Weems, Herring-creek.

JOHN WEEMS,
JOHN WEEMS, jun.
WILLIAM CHEW.

For the encouragement of the breed of FINE HORSES,

A VERY genteel purſe will be run for over the courſe at Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, early in May next, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding; the particulars of which will be in the next week's paper.

February 11, 1783.

CHATHAM ſhall run with any horſe, mare, or gelding, in America, for five hundred pounds, on the following terms:

To run over the courſe at Alexandria, on the firſt Tueſday in May enſuing. An aged horſe to carry ten ſtone; a ſix years old to carry nine ſtone, ſeven pounds; a five years old to carry nine ſtone; a four years old to carry eight ſtone, ſeven pounds; a three years old to carry a feather. The beſt two in three four mile heats. Play or pay.

HUMPHRY BELT,
T. HANSON.

N. B. If any gentleman inclines to accept this challenge, it is expected notice will be given to the ſubſcribers by the twentieth of March, or elſe the challenge will not be conſidered as binding.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it doth or may concern, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly to confirm and make valid the will of the late Perry Dawſon, deceaſed, ſo far as it relates to poſſeſſing the real eſtate of the deceaſed.

w 8 JAMES DAWSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the executors of James Dick, deceaſed, intend to make application to the next general aſſembly for an act to empower them to diſpoſe of Mr. Anthony Stewart's eſtate, to enable them to pay off his country debts.

Calvert county, January 30, 1783.

To be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 5th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Samuel Hance, deceaſed, for caſh, or bond with approved ſecurity if required, with ſix months credit,

SUNDRY NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women, lads and children; alſo horſes, black cattle, ſheep, hogs, and houſhold furniture, by

DANIEL RAWLINGS,
SAMUEL HANCE, } executors.

Intendant's-office, February 7, 1783.

THE houſe of delegates having reſolved, that every collector in arrear to the public for aſſeſſment, or tax, or any public monies in the years 1779, 1780, and 1781, be immediately ſued, the intendant of the revenue takes the liberty of informing ſuch debtors, that, notwithſtanding the above reſolution, if any perſons who are ſo indebted, will exert themſelves in making payments of conſiderable parts of their debts, that he will ſtrike off the actions where ſuits are commenced, and remit a part or the whole of the 20 per cent. impoſed on them by law for their non payments, and that ſuch of the collectors who are in arrears for 1782, and do not immediately make payments, may expect their bonds will be put in ſuit. 3 w

DANIEL of ST. THOMAS JENIFER, intendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the general aſſembly, at their next ſitting, by the executors of Elie Valiette, late of the city of Annapolis, deceaſed, for a law to enable them to ſell his real eſtate for the payment of his debts.

February 12, 1783.

THE members of the Annapolis JOCKEY CLUB are deſired to meet at Mr. Mann's, in Annapolis, on Saturday the firſt day of March next, at eleven o'clock.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Charles Ridgely, ſon of John, on Elk Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay horſe, about 14 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, has a blaze face, his hind feet white nearly to his hams, a ſtanding mane with white hairs in it, ſhort tail, paces, trots, and canters, branded on the off ſhoulder R, and ſhod before. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Rachel Hammond, at the Head of Severn, a ſtrayed red and white ſteer, appears to have both ears cropt. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Charles Ridgely, ſon of John, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay horſe, about 15 hands high, 12 or 14 years old, has a ſtar and ſnip, no perceivable brand, ſhod before, and trots naturally. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was ſtruck with a paralytic ſtroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promiſed to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguiſh of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Glouceſter county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains theſe ſix years, and captain Whiton ſent Mr. Logan to ſee her; when he came he ſaid he could relieve her, and in three weeks time ſhe was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as ſeveral doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, Auguſt 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, preſcribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatiſm for a long time, by which I was reſtored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Eſq; who had a white ſwelling for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1781.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palſies, rheumatiſms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white ſwellings, dropſy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own houſe, or elſewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except ſuch as are confined to their beds. Conſtant attendance will be given, by their very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reaſonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling houſe, and many other convenient and neceſſary out houſes, in good order, near the dwelling, which ſtands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well ſuit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of buſineſs, and is ſituated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The ſoil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, ſon of Joſeph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is ſituated very conveniently near the water.

January 20, 1783.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near South river ferry, on the 24th of December 1782, a likely dark mulatto negro man named PLATO, 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, he is a good carpenter, cooper, and ſawyer by trade, he is a little near kneed; had on when he went away, a crocus ſhirt, white country cloth jacket and breeches, coarſe yarn ſtockings, a coarſe pair of ſhoes, with four ſoles to each, and a ſtraw hat, he carried with him ſeveral other cloaths, it is ſuppoſed that he will try to paſs for a freeman. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, dead or alive, and brings him home, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall be entitled to receive twenty Spaniſh dollars for their trouble.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

Office of Finance, November 8, 1782.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that counterfeits have appeared of the notes iſſued from this office, ſtruck on copper-plate, in the following form: "At ſight pay to the bearer twenty dollars, for which this ſhall be your ſufficient warrant;" which notes are ſigned by me, and directed to Mr. John Swanwick, Philadelphia. There were ſome notes of the ſame kind for fifty and ſome for eighty dollars, which may perhaps be alſo counterfeited, though none have been yet diſcovered. The counterfeits are badly executed, and might with care be detected; but, from an apprehenſion that ſuch arts would be practiſed, I long ſince deſiſted from iſſuing them, and cancelled thoſe which were brought in for payment. There are now out only ſixteen thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy dollars, and as no great inconvenience can ariſe from putting a ſtop to the circulation of ſo trivial a ſum, the public are cautioned againſt receiving any notes ſtruck on copper-plate, and ſigned with my name. All perſons holding thoſe which are genuine, are deſired to ſend them to Mr. Swanwick, and receive the money.

ROBERT MORRIS.

WANTED, as an apprentice by the printer hereof, a lad who can read and write well.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Charles-Street.*